

**COMMUNITY CORPORATION
NO.21109 INC**

Aldinga Arts Eco Village

**Aldinga
SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

VEGETATION GUIDELINES

**STEPHEN POOLE
PERMACULTURE CONSULTANCY AND TUITION
PO Box 347
ALDINGA BEACH SA 5173
TELEPHONE/FAX: (08) 8556 6379
MOBILE: 04 12 797 742**

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VEGETATION GUIDELINES

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VEGETATION GUIDELINES	

1. Philosophy

Permaculture principles and ethics along with the associated strategies and techniques form the guiding philosophy for the landscaping of the Aldinga Arts Ecovillage.

Permaculture is a sustainable design system stressing the harmonious interrelationship of humans, plants, animals and the Earth. It is a synthesis of ecology and geography, of observation and design. Permaculture involves ethics of earth care because the sustainable use of land cannot be separated from life-styles and philosophical issues.

It is recommended that residents become familiar with Permaculture and its principles either through attending a Permaculture course or by reading.

The landscaping theme for the AAEV involves re-establishing the local plant ecology in conjunction with the development of an edible useful landscape. By using biological resources we work with Nature rather than against it.

1.1 Principles of Permaculture Design

Relative location. Carefully place elements in relation to each other.

Each element performs many functions.

Each important function is supported by many elements.

Efficient energy planning eg zones, sectors, topography analysis.

Natural energy storage and cycling.

Small-scale intensive systems, the maximum use of minimal land utilising plant and time stacking.

Accelerating natural succession and evolution.

Diversity using guilds and polycultures.

Increasing edge within a system.

Observing and replicating natural patterns.

Attitudinal Principles

Everything works both ways. See solutions not problems.

Yields are only limited by information and imagination. Creative design increases productivity.

1.2 Permaculture Strategies and Techniques

Following are some examples of appropriate strategies and techniques:

Strategy	Technique
No dig gardening:	Sheet mulching, Chicken tractor
Zones and sector analysis:	Windbreak planting
Water harvesting:	Swales
Plant stacking:	Herb spiral, Banana circle
Guild planting:	Mandala garden
Food and fodder crops:	Time stacking

2. Aims

The aims of the vegetation and landscaping within the Aldinga Arts EcoVillage (AAEV) are:

- a productive, useful and edible landscape with colour and form
- to return areas of the formerly denuded land to a state of natural ecology by increasing local indigenous vegetation
- to enhance biodiversity by creating corridors and developing native wildlife habitats
- Replenish the soil
- transform the existing weed vegetation into a healthy and balanced plant regime
- revegetate with the placement of species in appropriate positions
eg. riparian zone

3. Species Selection

3.1 Water Requirements

Most households consume large quantities of water and this is an important environmental issue particularly for South Australians living in the driest state and being heavily dependent on the River Murray. In the AAEV we are attempting to greatly reduce the average household water consumption with as much water as possible being caught and retained on the site. Water requirements are a major consideration when choosing plant species.

3.2 Considerations

Ideally the species chosen would be:

- appropriate for the local climate eg: wet winters, dry summers, 500ml rainfall, windy and exposed
- suitable to the soil type eg clay over limestone, pH 7-7.5
- suited to the location of the AAEV eg coastal plain
- have several uses eg: shade and bird attracting, edible and a companion plant
- if a native plant, be a local indigenous species

Other considerations are:

- perennial plants rather than annuals, as they are deeper rooted, require less

water and maintenance (many vegetables are annuals, these would have preference over annual flowers)
annuals that self-seed
the use of mulch to reduce water use and evaporation
sub-tropical plants can be grown if sun traps and microclimates are established
annual plants with high water requirements can be grown in winter
the use of companion planting where possible
fruit trees on dwarfing root stock are most appropriate for village lots

3.3 Non hybrid seeds

It is recommended that non-hybrid seed is used for growing vegetable and flower seedlings. Hybrid seeds are developed by seed companies (often owned by chemical companies) and generally produce plants with seed that will not germinate or if they do germinate will not bear fruiting plants. If non-hybrid seed is chosen the plant will self-seed or you can collect the seed for use again in the following season.

Non hybrid seed companies eg:

Eden Seeds
Greenpatch Organic Seeds
Diggers Club
Phoenix Seeds
Yilgarn Chemical-Free Seeds

3.4 Suggested species

Plant species that can be grown in the AAEEV are listed in the Appendices.

Appendix A. provides a plant list in useful categories,
including a list of bush food plants.

Appendix B. provides a list of the local indigenous species for revegetation.

4. Invasive species

Prevention is better than cure.

4.1 The following invasive plants should not be brought on to the site.

Grasses

Kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)
Buffalo (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)
Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia selloana*)

Couch (*Agropyron repens*)
Running Bamboos (*Bambusa spp.*)

Creepers and climbers

Dycoma spp.
Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*)
Bridal Creeper (*Myrisphyllum asparagoides*)

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
Convolvulus spp.

Bulbs

Watsonia spp.
Nut Grass (*Triteleia laxa*)

Three-cornered Garlic (*Allium triquetrum*)

Burrs

Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*)

Shrubs

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
Cotoneaster spp.

Boneseed, (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
English Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

Trees

Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* spp.)
Polygala spp.
Melaleuca armillaris
Acacia cyclops

Pittosporum undulatum
Willow (*Salix babylonica*)
Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*)

Weeds

A weed is merely the wrong plant growing in the wrong place
at the wrong time.

The following plants are currently on the site and should be eradicated:

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)
Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*)
Giant Mustard (*Rapistrum rugosum*)
Wild Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*)
Wireweed (*Polygonum aviculare*)
Variegated thistle (*Silybum marianum*)
Three cornered Jack (*Emex* spp.)
Cutleaf mignonette (*Reseda lutea*)

Please familiarise yourself with the species that are weeds in the local area
and eradicate these invasive plants from your property in the appropriate way.

4.2 Removal methods

The following organic methods of weed removal are recommended:

1. Weeding by hand using the Bradley method ie weed from the less weed infested areas towards the most infested areas, pulling out as much root as possible with minimal disturbance to the soil.
2. Smothering of weeds using:
black plastic which 'cooks' the weeds in a process known as solarisation
old carpet or hessian underlay
These are removed when the weeds have died.
3. Sheet mulching using newspaper and/or cardboard (used wet) with mulch over the top.

4. Hot water/steam

5. **Plants with Harmful Properties**

It is important to be aware of plants that can cause harm or severe reactions. Many toxic plants are too corrosive or taste too unwholesome to be eaten. Numerous plants may trigger asthma or cause allergic reactions. These reactions are specific to different individuals although serious plant poisoning is rare.

The plants listed below will cause a reaction in most people therefore it is strongly recommended that the following poisonous plants are not grown in the Ecovillage:

Oleander (<i>Nerium oleander</i>)	leaves, flowers and seeds are poisonous, burning the branches gives off toxic fumes
<i>Daphne spp.</i>	berries are poisonous
English Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	seeds and leaves
Golden Dewdrop (<i>Duranta erecta</i>)	berries
<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>	milky sap can cause severe eye inflammation
Coral Plant (<i>Jatropha multifida</i>)	seeds
Angel's Trumpet (<i>Datura spp.</i>)	All parts
Dumb cane (<i>Dieffenbachia spp.</i>)	Leaves
Scarlet Rhus (<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>)	Causes skin swelling and blisters on contact
Hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)	All parts
Water hemlocks (<i>Cicuta spp.</i>)	All parts
Castor oil plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	seeds
Sweet Pea (<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>)	seeds

The following flowers are poisonous:

- Foxglove (*Digitalis spp.*)
- Arum lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)– flower spike
- Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
- Glory Lily (*Gloriosa spp.*)
- Carolina Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
- Monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*)

Larkspur (*Consolida ajacis*)

Christmas Rose/Hellebore (*Helleborus niger*)

6. Landscape Design

6.1 Zones

In keeping with the Permaculture principle of energy efficient planning, design the garden in zones according to different water regimes.

1. High level water use
intensive herb, salad and vegetable gardens
flowers and potted plants close to the house
sub tropical plants and trees where microclimates are created
2. Less frequent but deep watering
fruiting trees
3. Infrequent watering through summer and hot spells
hardy perennials
newly established native plants
4. Local native areas
local native plants will be in the common areas but could also be grown around a house

6.2 Mulch

Mulch all areas of the garden using the type of mulch appropriate to the type of garden.

herbs, vegetables, flowers	-pea or lucerne straw
natives	-rough leaf mulch
windy sites	-stone and rock

7. Soil Improvement and Fertilisers

Organic fertilisers are the preferred way of providing nutrients to plants. The timing of the fertiliser application is important. Seasonal observation and the fruiting times of individual plants are important to note for the optimum take up time of the nutrients that are added.

It is preferable that green waste and household organic matter is recycled into compost for soil improvement. This may be done individually or communally.

The following fertilisers are suggested:

- biodynamic preparations

- worm castings

- correctly made compost

- liquid fertiliser – may be based on seaweed, fish, plants, compost, animal manures

- mineral additives – alroc, dolomite, gypsum

All animal manures should be composted or turned into liquid fertiliser before being utilised. Pigeon and poultry manures are highly nitrogenous and can cause burning if applied directly. Animal manures should be applied to the surface as nature intended and can be incorporated with mulch.

Mulches such as lucerne hay and pea straw or diverse mulches like mixed tree prunings or seagrass will also add nutrients to the soil.

8. Pest Management

Good garden design and management will ensure that pesticides organic or otherwise are rarely needed. Pests are attracted to unhealthy plants. Try to manage pests instead of eliminating them.

Pest problems are greatly reduced by using a combination of the following:

- Improving the soil

- Reducing plant stress: keep plants watered and fed

- Healthy garden design: diversity of plants that are suited to the area, provide food for predators

- Good garden management: crop rotation, companion planting, letting plants go to seed

- Good garden hygiene: pick up rotting fruit on the ground

- Attracting predators – insects, birds, lizards: provide water, year round blooms, no chemical pesticide use

- Attitude: wait and watch.

When pests do more damage than you can stand, try the following:

Mechanical methods: pick off by hand
Traps: eg pheromone traps for codling moth
Barriers: wood ash, eggshells
Repellents: garlic spray
Predator lures: vegemite spray

As a last resort - use an - organic pesticide eg: pyrethrum, chili spray
- organic herbicide eg: pineoil

Note:

Whatever your final choice try and fulfil as much of the above as possible.

9. Nurseries

There are several general nurseries in the local area eg Seaford rise, McLaren Vale. The following nurseries specialise in particular plants.

Wirrascape (plants indigenous to
Aldinga Plains)
Carol Shields
Ph: (08) 8557 4173

Peter Taverna Fruit and Nut trees
181-183 Upper Sturt Road
Upper Sturt SA 5156
Ph: (08) 8339 5930

Perry's Fruit and Nuts
Christopher and Diana Perry
Kangarilla Road
McLaren Flat
Ph: (08) 8383 0268

Amaroo Water Gardens and Plant Nursery
Bevan Road
Hope Forest
Ph: (08) 8556 7341

10. Recommended Authors

Bill Mollison
David Holmgren
Robyn Francis
Rosemary Morrow
Linda Woodrow
Ross Mars
Alanna Moore

Jackie French
Nick Romanowski
Peter Bennett
Jeffrey Hodges
Neville Bonney
Michael J Rhodes
Pat Coleby

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Permaculture

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- 'Permaculture One' by Bill Mollison and David Holmgren, Tagari, 1978
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- 'Permaculture, A Designers Manual' by Bill Mollison, Tagari, 1988
- 'Earth User's Guide to Permaculture' by Rosemary Morrow, Kangaroo Press, 1993
- 'You Can have Your Permaculture and eat it too' by Robin Clayfield, Earthcare Education, 1996
- 'Permaculture Plants, a Selection' by Jeff Nugent and Julia Boniface, Sustainable Agriculture Research Institute, 1996.

Gardening

- 'A-Z of Useful Plants' by Jackie French, Aird Books, Melbourne, 1990
- 'The Complete Book of Fruit Growing in Australia' by Louis Glowinski, Lothian Books, 1991
- 'Australia and New Zealand Organic Gardening' by Peter Bennett, National Books, 1979
- 'Designing and Maintaining Your Edible Landscape Naturally' by Robert Kourik, Metamorphic Books, 1986
- 'The Complete Book of Edible Landscaping' by Rosalind Creasy, Sierra Club, 1982
- 'The Green Technology House and Garden Book' edited by Michael Harris and Claire Beaumont, ATA Publications, 1993.

Indigenous Plants

- 'Economic Native Trees and Shrubs for South Australia' by Neville Bonney, Greening Australia (South Australia), 1997.

Appendix A

PLANT LISTS IN USEFUL PERMACULTURE CATEGORIES

KEY

- * - subtropical species which may be grown in SA although requiring additional microclimates, nutrients and water.
- Indigenous species local to Aldinga, SA

Fresh Fruits		<p>Apple Fig Peach Cherry *Banana (some small varieties) Grape (some raisin varieties)</p>	<p>Apricot Jujube Prune plum Pear</p>
Temperate	<p>Strawberry Apple Apricot Blueberry Cape Gooseberry Kiwifruit Feijoa Fig Strawberry Strawberry guava Black red currants Passionfruit Citrus spp. Berries (black, logan, boysen, red)</p>	<p>Loquat Pear Mulberry Nectarine Peach Persimmon Plum Grape Grapefruit Jujube Tamarillo Cherry Loquat</p>	
Subtropical/tropical			
	<p>Mango Guava spp. Carambola White sapote Mountain Pawpaw</p>	<p>Banana Pepino Jaboticaba Natal plum Avocado</p>	
Fruit used in Cooking, Preserves, Wine			
	<p>Cranberry Quince Cornelian cherry Pomegranate</p>	<p>Elderberry Huckleberry Cumquat</p>	
Fruit High in Vitamin C			
	<p>*Barbados cherry *Guava Rose (Rosehips)</p>	<p>*Rosella Citrus</p>	
Plants with Food Products from Roots, Tubers, or Shoots			
	<p>*Arracacha *Yam beans *Cassava *Taro *Queensland arrowroot Celeriac Choko Bamboos Parsnip Sunroot Scarlet runner bean Duck potato (USA)</p>	<p>Asparagus Beet Carrot Chicory Dandelion Onion Radish Potato Turnip Salsify Peanut</p>	
<i>Plants Giving Storable Food Products</i>			
Nuts	<p>Black walnut Fiberts, hazel Butternut *Bunya pine *Macadamia *Pistachio Stone pine</p>	<p>Almond Walnut Chestnut Ginko Pecan Oaks</p>	
Fruits (suitable for local drying and storing)			
		Flours and Meals	
		<p>*Queensland arrowroot Sweet chestnut *Indian water chestnut</p>	<p>Honey locust Carob Pigeon pea</p>
		Cooking and salad oils	
		<p>Almond Hazel Live oak Mustard Safflower Sunflower</p>	<p>Beech Olive Walnut Grapeseed Rape</p>
		Edible Flowers for Salads	
		<p>Daylily Calendula Black locust Rose Salsify Zucchini</p>	<p>Borage Feijoa Nasturtium Dandelion Sweet violet *Winged bean</p>
		Useful Perennial Vines	
		Deciduous	
		<p>Grape Scarlet runner bean Scarlet trumpet vine Virginia creeper</p>	<p>Wisteria Kiwifruit *Yam beans</p>
		Evergreen	
		<p>Passionfruit Choko/chayote <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> <i>Clematis microphylla</i></p>	<p>Jasmine *Vanilla *Lab-lab bean</p>
		Animal Forages and Feeds	
		Nuts, pods, seeds	
		<p>Beech Siberian pea shrub Honey locust Hazel Hickories Carob Almond () <i>Acacia</i> spp. <i>Dodonea viscosa</i> <i>Casuarina verticillata</i> <i>Acacia aneura</i> <i>Acacia saligna</i> <i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i> (Western myall)</p>	<p>Taupatar Oaks Kurrajong Walnut Mesquites Amaranth Pigeon pea Quinoa *Leucaena *Sesbania *Ice cream bean *Winged bean</p>
		Animal Forage cont.	
		Foliage	
		<p>*Leucaena</p>	<p>Lespedeza</p>

*Sesbania	Lucerne
Blue bush	Lab-lab bean
Bamboo (Clumping)	Tree medic
Chicory	Pigeon pea
Comfrey	Kurrajong
Lupin	Dandelion
Choko/chayote	() <i>Acacia</i> spp.
Salt bush	Tagasaste

Roots, Tubers, rhizomes

*Arracacha	Sunroot
*Yam beans	Chickory
*Yam	Choko
*Queensland arrowroot	Sweet potato
Arrowhead, duck potato	
Comfrey	

Hedge Plants

<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Elderberry
Some clumping bamboos	Alder
Lemon grass	Hazel
Pomegranate	Carob
Laurelberry	Olive

Animal Barrier Plants

(Spiny or unpalatable thickets)

<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	<i>Agave</i> spp.
<i>Nitraria billardiera</i>	Natal plum

Pest Control Plants

Marigold - *Tagetes* spp. (nematodes)
 Pyrethrum daisy (broad spectrum insecticide)
 White cedar/Neem tree (insecticide)
 Derris root - *Derris elliptica*
 Rhubarb (insecticide)

Umbelliferous Plants

Celery	Angelica
Florence fennel	Parsley
Dill	Chervil
Queen Anne's lace	Lovage
Caraway	Coriander
Fennel	Cumin
Anise	Sweet cicely
Parsnip	Carrot

Composite Plants

Tarragon	Southernwood
Tansy	Chamomile
Wormwood	Daisies
Artichoke	Salsify
Sunroot	Sunflower

Small species of Legumes

<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Lab lab bean
Senna (<i>Cassia</i>)	Peanut
Winged bean	Clover
Beans and peas	Vetch
Medics	Lespedeza
Lupin	Lucerne
Pigeon pea	Fenugreek

Water or Wetland Plants

Rush (<i>scirpus</i> spp.)	Cranberry
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Water chestnut
Duckweed	*Kang kong
Duck potato (arrowhead)	Rice
Highbush cranberry	Wild rice

<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Azolla
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Watercress
<i>Juncus</i> spp.	*Lotus
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Water lily
<i>Gahnia</i> spp.	
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i> (knobby clubrush)	

Bee Forage

(Any prolifically flowering plants)

Almond	Eucalypts
Lavender	Loganberry
Apple	Lucerne/alfalfa
Bergamot	Lupin
Pear	Laurelberry
Black currant	Mints
Apricot	Borage
Leatherwood	Cherry plum
Clover	Comfrey
Peach	Dandelion
Raspberry	Gooseberry
Rosemary	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Sage	Sour cherry
Hyssop	Pride of Madiera
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Dryland teatree)	

Species for Very Dry Sites –

(Preferrably local indigenous plants)

<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Mesquites
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Mulberry
Burr oak	Olive
Holm oak	Black locust
Cork oak	Pomegranate
Pistachio	Fig
Jujube	Carob
Quandong	Honey locust
Rosemary	Stone pine
New Zealand spinach	Taupata
Most aromatic herbs	Lavender
Almond	

Legumes and Nitrogen Fixing Plants

Temperate

() <i>Acacia</i> spp.	Tree medic
() <i>Casuarina</i>	Sesbania
Black locust	Gliricidia
Calliandra	Leucaena
Tipuana tipu	Pongamia
Tamarind	*Ceanothus
Ice cream bean tree	*Alder

Warm/Dry Climates

Senna (<i>Cassia</i>)	() <i>Acacia</i> spp.
Wisteria floribunda	() <i>Casuarina</i> spp.
Honey locust	

Aquatic

Azolla

Native Foods (Bush Tucker)

<i>Acacia aneura</i> (Mulga)	<i>Acacia coriacea</i> (Dogwood)
<i>Acacia cowleana</i> (Cowles Wattle)	<i>Acacia kempeana</i> (Witchetty Bush)
<i>Acacia ligulata</i> (Umbrella Bush)	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Coast Wattle)
<i>Acacia murrayana</i> (Colony Wattle)	<i>Acacia victoriae</i> (Elegant Wattle)
<i>Acacia ramulosa</i> (Horse Mulga)	<i>Carissa lanceolata</i> (Conker Berry)
<i>Acacia retinodes</i> (Swamp Wattle)	<i>Ficus platypoda</i> (Rock Fig)
<i>Acema smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly spp)	<i>Mentha australis</i> (Native Mint)
<i>Acrotriche depressa</i> (Native currant)	<i>Syzygium luehmanii</i> (Ribery)
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i> (Davidsons plum)	<i>Solanum centrale</i> (Bush Tomato)
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i> (Native Rosella)	Macadamia spp.
<i>Microcitrus australasica</i> (Finger Lime)	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> (Golden Wattle)
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> (Native Raspberry)	() <i>Enchylaena</i> spp.
<i>Apium prostratum</i> (Sea Parsley)	<i>Kunzea pomifera</i> (Muntries)
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i> (Sweet Quandong)	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i> (Warrigal Spinach)
<i>Prostanthera incisa var incisa</i> (Spice Leaf Mint)	

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STEPHEN POOLE aug.02

Appendix B

Local Indigenous Species List for Revegetation Aldinga Arts EcoVillage

TREES

<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden wattle
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping sheoak
<i>Eucalyptus camadulensis</i>	River red gum
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee box
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland tea tree
<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>	Native apricot

LARGE SHRUBS

<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Gold dust wattle
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Umbrella wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp sophorae</i>	Coastal wattle
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny wattle
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Fringe myrtle
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Sticky hop bush
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath tea tree
<i>Leucophyta parviflorus</i>	Coastal current bush
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Boobialla
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coastal daisy bush
<i>Olearia passerinoides</i>	Daisy bush
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy daisy bush

SMALL SHRUBS

<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>	Marsh salt bush
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting daisy
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Flax lilly
<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i>	Lavender grevillea
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping goodenia
<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>	White goodenia
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf hakea
<i>Leucopogon brownii</i>	Cushion bush
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Australian trefoil
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry salt bush
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Fanflower
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Fanflower bush
<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Variable groundsel
<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	Vittadinia
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i>	Yacca

GROUNDCOVER

Acacia cupularis prostrate
Atriplex semibaccata
Carpobrotus rossii
Disphyma crassifolium
Enchylaena tomentosa
Kennedia prostrata
Kunzea pomifera
Myoporum parvifolium
Tetragonia implexicoma

Prostrate acacia
Berry saltbush
Angled pigface
Round leaf pigface
Ruby saltbush
Running postman
Muntries
Creeping boobialla
Bower spinach

CLIMBERS

Billardiera cymosa
Clematis microphylla
Hardenbergia violacea
Muehlenbeckia gunnii

Sweet apple berry
Old man's beard
Native lilac
Coastal lignum

GRASSES

Danthonia caespitosa
Poa poiformis
Stipa spp.
Themeda australis
Chloris truncata

White top grass
Poa grass
Spear grass
Kangaroo grass
Windmill grass

AQUATIC PLANTS

Carex bichenoviana
Baumea juncea
Gahnia filum
Isolepis nodosa
Juncus kraussii
Juncus pallidus
Juncus subsecundus
Lycopus australis
Marsilea drummondii
Schoenoplectus pungens
Teucrium racemosum
Leptospermum lanigerum

Carex
Bare twig rush
Chaffy saw sedge
Club rush
Sea rush
Pale rush
Finger rush
Australian gypsywort
Nardoo
American club rush
Grey germander
Silky tea tree